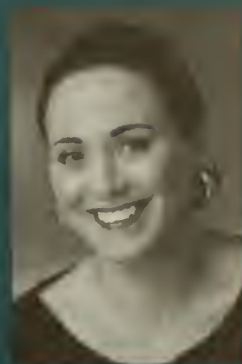


Breast Cancer Resource Guide for Minority Women



Office of Minority Health
Office of Public Health and Science
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Breast Cancer Resource Guide for Minority Women

April 2000

Developed by
THE OFFICE OF MINORITY HEALTH
RESOURCE CENTER



Office of Minority Health
Office of Public Health and Science
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Rockville, Maryland

The OMH Resource Center provides free information resources on a variety of minority health topics. Call our toll free number at: 1-800-444-6472, or visit our homepage on the Internet at: <http://www.omhrc.gov>.

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
National Organizations and Programs	5
Risk Factors	9
Community Organizations and Programs	10
Mammogram Information	14
Educational Materials	15
Journal and Magazine Articles	
African Americans	22
American Indians/Alaska Natives	24
Asian Americans	26
Hispanics	28
Pacific Islanders	30
Internet Resources	31

Introduction

The Office of Minority Health Resource Center (OMH-RC) has compiled the following Resource Guide for those interested in breast cancer resources. The lists of organizations, documents, journal articles, and other resources are relevant to persons with breast cancer, students, health care professionals, and researchers.

OMH-RC has not evaluated the materials in this resource guide. It is the responsibility of the reader to review the materials to determine their appropriateness for the intended audience. Inclusion does not imply endorsement by the OMH-RC, the Office of Minority Health, the Office of Public Health and Science, or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Organizations included in this listing should be contacted directly to determine the cost and availability of publications, documents, etc.

OMH-RC is continually seeking health information resources for U.S. minority populations.

If you are aware of sources of health materials that have not been included, please share the information with OMH-RC by calling 1-800-444-6472.

National Organizations and Programs

African American Breast Cancer Alliance

P.O. Box 8981, Minneapolis, MN 55435; 612-825-3675 or 612-925-2772.

The African American Breast Cancer Alliance (AABCA) was founded by Black women who have had breast cancer. AABCA is a member-supported advocacy group for women with breast cancer, their families, and the African American community. AABCA has formed coalitions with a variety of groups working toward increasing the survival rates of women affected by breast cancer. AABCA's efforts extend beyond Minnesota to include regional and national networks. Some activities include: coalition building, co-sponsorship of a major local cultural health fair, and participation in numerous community events and focus groups.

American Cancer Society (ACS)

1599 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, GA 30329; 800-227-2345; <http://www.cancer.org>

Founded in 1913, ACS is a nationwide community-based voluntary organization dedicated to eliminating cancer as a major health problem by preventing cancer, saving lives from cancer, and diminishing suffering from cancer through research, education, and service. ACS has conducted activities aimed specifically at minority populations, including sponsoring conferences and publishing reports. ACS has developed prevention, detection and service-related education materials including pamphlets, posters, handbooks, and audiovisuals that are ethnically sensitive. In addition, Spanish language materials have been prepared on topics such as smoking, prostate cancer, breast self-examination, and skin cancer. Requests for materials should be made through local ACS chapters. There are 57 ACS State (Division) offices and over 3,400 local offices. Bulk quantities of publications are available for a fee.

American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons

444 East Algonquin Road, Arlington Heights, IL 60005; 847-228-9900; 800-635-0635; <http://www.plasticsurgery.org>

This nonprofit organization provides information on breast reconstruction options and a network of volunteer physicians who are available to participate in panel, debate, and educational forums.

Breast and Cervical Health Education and Intervention Initiative

National Association of Community Health Centers, Inc., 1330 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Suite 122, Washington, DC 20036; 202-659-8008; Fax 202-659-8519; <http://www.nachc.com>

The Breast and Cervical Health Education and Intervention Initiative is a cooperative agreement with the CDC to increase the utilization rates of mammography and Pap tests among Hispanic/Latino women age 50 and over. The program will accomplish this by increasing the capacity of community/mi-

grant health centers through implementing a breast and cervical cancer replication package that supports community health centers in collaborating with local community organizations, media and the Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Programs.

The Celebrating Life Foundation

P.O. Box 224076, Dallas, TX 75222-4076; 800-207-0992; <http://www.celebratinglife.org/home>

The Celebrating Life Foundation was established on May 3, 1995. It is one of the leading foundations in the nation that promote breast cancer awareness specifically targeting African American women and women of color. The primary purpose is the promotion of charitable endeavors that encourage the advancement of knowledge and awareness of breast cancer risk and prevention in the African American community and for women of color. The Celebrating Life Foundation has initiated and participated in seminars, workshops, forums, health fairs, and other programs and activities related to breast cancer awareness and education both locally and nationally.

Circle of Life

For more information, contact your local American Cancer Society or the national office at 800-ACS-2345 (800-227-2345). <http://www.cancer.org>

Circle for Life specifically targets and informs Native American women about the importance of early detection of breast cancer. The program began in 1991 and has received positive feedback and reception by areas across the country that are in need of educating this traditionally underserved population. The name of the educational program denotes the belief that "all women should be able to complete the full circle of their lives." The program includes a training kit with guides, information, and a video.

ENCOREplus Breast and Cervical Cancer Program of the YWCA

Contact EncorePlus at 800-95EPLUS (800-953-7587) or contact your local YWCA for programs and resources in your area. The ENCOREplus Breast and Cervical Cancer Program of the YWCA is a program designed to meet the needs of all women, in particular women of color, women of limited income, and older women who do not utilize the proper preventive health services. The program includes two basic components: breast and cervical health education and referral to screening; and post diagnosis and peer group support.

Intercultural Cancer Council

1720 Dryden, Suite C, Houston, TX 77030; 713-798-4617; <http://icc.bcm.tmc.edu>

The Intercultural Cancer Council (ICC) is comprised of a number of national minority and non-minority organizations. The mission of the ICC is to develop and promote policies and programs to address the high incidence of cancer and lower survival rates prevalent in the minority community. The ICC will work to reduce the higher incidence, suffering and death from cancer among minorities, culturally diverse and medically underserved populations.

The Mayors' Campaign Against Breast Cancer

U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM). 1620 Eye Street, NW; 3rd Floor; Washington, DC 20006; 202-861-6753; Fax 202-887-0652 or 202-293-2352.

Started in 1997 by the United States Conference of Mayors (USCM), the Mayors Campaign Against Breast Cancer is dedicated to saving lives through early detection of breast cancer. USCM has taken the lead on this issue because mayors believe breast cancer is a major public health problem that they can help to address. To date, more than 260 mayors have joined the Campaign Against Breast Cancer to increase awareness and screening in their communities. Information exchange forms the core of the USCM campaign so that mayors may take advantage of each other's experience in promoting breast cancer awareness. While mayors are free to select their own local activities, each year the Mayors' Campaign Against Breast Cancer has, within the overall goal of encouraging more women to seek screening, a specific national focus. The Breast Cancer Resource Committee is advising USCM on the campaign, particularly in the development of activities to increase screening among priority populations. The American Cancer Society and the Zeneca Health Care Foundation support various campaign activities. USCM also collaborates with the Intercultural Cancer Council to increase breast cancer awareness among priority populations.

CancerNet, a service of the National Cancer Institute (NCI), has compiled a list of national advocacy and voluntary organizations.

To obtain this list, "National Organizations that Offer Services to People with Cancer and Their Families," as well as other resources, visit CancerNet at http://cancernet.nci.nih.gov/support_resources/support

National Action Plan on Breast Cancer (NAPBC)

Office of Public Health and Science's Office on Women's Health, Room 718F, 200 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201; 202-401-9587; Fax 202-401-9590. <http://www.napbc.org>

NAPBC was initiated in 1993 in response to the 2.6 million signature petition calling for a coordinated national strategy to combat breast cancer through public and private partnerships. The mission of the NAPBC is to serve as a catalyst to ensure rapid progress in areas of breast cancer knowledge, research, policy, and services.

National Alliance of Breast Cancer Organizations

9 East 37th Street, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10016; 888-80-NABCO (888-806-2226); Fax 212-689-1213; <http://www.nabco.org>

The National Alliance of Breast Cancer Organizations (NABCO) is the leading non-profit central resource for information and education about breast cancer and a network of more than 400 organizations providing detection, treatment, and care to American women. Founded in 1986, NABCO offers information, assistance, and referral to anyone with questions about breast cancer, educates the public about the disease, links underserved women to medical services, and acts as a voice for the interests and concerns of breast cancer survivors and women at risk. Publications include the quarterly *NABCO News*, which updates professionals and the public about developments in research, programs, and policy, and the annual *Breast Cancer Resource List*, which compiles books, brochures, hotlines, and video resources useful to patients and professionals.

National Asian Women's Health Organization (NAWHO)

250 Montgomery Street, Suite 1500, San Francisco, CA 94104; 415-989-9747; Fax 415-989-9758; <http://www.nawho.org>

NAWHO is a non-profit, community-based health advocacy organization committed to improving the health status of Asian women and girls. NAWHO addresses factors that impact physical, emotional, social, and spiritual well-being. Major programs at NAWHO include the Asian Women's Reproductive and Sexual Health Empowerment Program; the Southeast Asian Women's Health Project, and the Asian American Women's Breast Cancer Project. The Asian American Women's Breast Cancer Project seeks to increase awareness and knowledge of breast health and breast cancer issues within Asian American communities and access to early detection and treatment services for Asian American women. The project utilizes a multilevel approach: providing resources and information, conducting trainings for health care providers in cultural sensitivity and competence, and affecting national policy regarding Asian women and breast cancer. NAWHO has established a national toll-free information and referral number to provide Asian American women with breast and cervical cancer information in English and four Asian languages: Lao-tian, Korean, Vietnamese, and Cantonese. Asian language capability has long been missing from health information lines, making NAWHO's hotline "1-888-NAWHO-18" the first na-

tional service of its kind. The hotline allows Asian women to leave a message in one of the five languages for trained health translators, requesting a local screening provider in one of our eight partner states or health education brochures. The translators will call them back with the requested information and answer any other questions that the clients may have about the diseases.

National Black Women's Health Project

600 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Suite 310, Washington, DC 20003; 202-543-9311; Fax 202-543-9743; <http://www.nbwHP.org>

The National Black Women's Health Project (NBWHP), a health advocacy organization, was established by Byllye Avery in 1981, and opened its first offices in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1984. NBWHP was founded on the premise that Black women needed to address how negative socioeconomic factors aggravate their health problems by causing extreme stresses. Run by Black women for Black women, NBWHP is committed to improving the health status of Black women through self-help and empowerment. In 1996, NBWHP moved its national headquarters to Washington, DC, to bring the organization to the center of the public policy arena while maintaining its community base. NBWHP is organized around a core program of services that is offered to our members, our constituents and the general public: Self-Help Group, Walking for Wellness, Substance Abuse Prevention, Public Policy and Education, SisterReach, and Vital Signs, NBWHP's news magazine.

National Breast and Cervical Cancer

Early Detection Program

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Mailstop K-64, Atlanta, GA 30341-3724; 770-488-4751; <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp/index.htm>

The Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act of 1990 authorized the CDC to implement critical breast and cervical cancer screening services to underserved women, including older women, women with low incomes, and women of racial and ethnic minority groups. This is done through the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP), using partnerships with State health agencies and other national organizations. NBCCEDP built the infrastructure for early detection of breast and cervical cancer by supporting public and provider education, quality assurance, surveillance, and evaluation of activities critical to achieving maximum utilization of the screening, diagnostic, and case management services. Funded comprehensive early detection programs provide: breast and cervical cancer screening services to women who are low income and/or racial/ethnic minorities; appropriate referrals and diagnostic follow-up, case management and assurances for medical treatment; public information and education programs to increase the use of screening services; education to health professionals to improve the screening process; mechanisms to monitor the quality of the screening process; and appropriate surveillance and epidemiological systems.

National Breast Cancer Coalition

1707 L Street, NW, Suite 1060, Washington, DC 20036; 202-296-7477; Fax 202-265-6854; <http://www.nbcc.org>

The National Breast Cancer Coalition (NBCC) is a grassroots advocacy organization dedicated to eradicating breast cancer. Formed in 1991, more than 500 organizations and 60,000 individuals strong, the National Breast Cancer Coalition has brought about fundamental change, increasing federal appropriations for breast cancer research sixfold, precipitating an unprecedented breast cancer research program administered by the Department of the Army and bringing about and overseeing the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer (a public/private partnership). The NBCC focuses on three goals: research, access, and influence.

National Cancer Institute

NCI Public Inquiries Office, Building 31, Room 10A03, 31 Center Drive, MSC 2580, Bethesda, MD 20892-2580; 301-435-3848; <http://www.nci.nih.gov>

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) is the Nation's primary agency for conducting and coordinating federally sponsored research on the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of cancer. NCI has established a cancer control effort that emphasizes smoking prevention and cessation, dietary modification to prevent cancer, early detection of cancer through effective screening, and widespread application of the latest achievements in treatment research. Two of the services NCI offers are listed below: the Cancer Information Service and CancerNet™.

• Cancer Information Service

Building 31, Room 10A-16, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892. 800-4-CANCER (800-422-6237).

<http://cis.nci.nih.gov>

The National Cancer Institute offers the Cancer Information Service (CIS), a national information and education network. The CIS is the source for the latest, most accurate cancer information for patients, their families, the general public, and health professionals. Consumer materials, in both Spanish and English, are available on the causes of cancer, cancer prevention, the immune system, and research progress on various types of cancer. Patient education materials are available on the many different types of cancer, cancer treatment and cancer diagnosis. The CIS also responds to calls in English and Spanish.

• CancerNet™ Web site

<http://cancernet.nci.nih.gov>

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) also maintains the CancerNet™ Web site, a free gateway to reliable information about cancer for patients, health professionals, and people at risk for cancer. The site offers prepackaged pages on specific types of cancer with information on prevention, detection, treatment, statistics, coping, and clinical trials. CancerNet™ also provides NCI factsheets, clinical trial information, the Cancer Genetics Services Directory of professionals who provide cancer genetics risk assessment,

counseling, and related services, as well as an expanded list of links to other, non-NCI cancer Web sites.

National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship (NCCS)

1010 Wayne Avenue, Suite 505, Silver Spring, MD 20910; 301-562-2761; 877-622-7937 (toll free); Fax 301-565-9670; <http://www.cansearch.org>

NCCS identifies and addresses issues that affect the quality of life for cancer survivors. It offers information, advocacy, conferences, publications, a speakers' bureau, and technical assistance for individuals who want to start self-help groups.

National Women's Health Network

514 -10th Street, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20004; 202-347-1140; Fax 202-347-1168;

<http://www.womenshealthnetwork.org>

Founded in 1975, the National Women's Health Network is an independent, member-supported organization dedicated to safeguarding the health rights and interests of all women. The Network advocates for better women's health policies and provides women with accurate, unbiased information and resources to assist them in making better health care decisions. The Network accepts no money from pharmaceutical companies, medical device manufacturers, or tobacco companies.

National Women's Health Information Center (NWHIC)

8550 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 300, Fairfax, VA, 22031; 800-994-WOMAN (800-994-9662); Fax 703-560-6598; <http://www.4woman.gov>

The National Women's Health Information Center (NWHIC) is a service of the Office on Women's Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Center provides information to help advance women's health research, services, and public and health professional education. Provides information on breast cancer in minority women, as well as other health topics and Spanish language materials.

Native American Women's Health Education Resource Center

Native American Community Board, P.O. Box 572, Lake Andes, SD 57356; 605-487-7072; Fax 605-487-7964.

The Native American Women's Health Education Resource Center offers health education information and activities. The Resource Center provides a facility in which women can organize around issues of concern and social change. Education and information on the following subjects are provided: fetal alcohol syndrome; family planning; AIDS awareness; sexually transmitted diseases; nutrition; child development; domestic violence; and self help. The Resource Center publishes brochures and posters on AIDS and breast cancer. In October 1994, after a long legal battle, the Resource Center opened a shelter for battered women a few blocks away from the Resource Center, as part of its Domestic Violence program. The shelter is in a modern, spacious, four bedroom home and is able to provide women and their children with a safe place to escape domestic violence and sexual assault.

Reach to Recovery Program

Contact your local American Cancer Society (ACS) or contact the national ACS for information at 800-227-2345; <http://www.cancer.org>

The Reach to Recovery Program is a volunteer visitation program. It helps a breast cancer patient meet the emotional, physical, and cosmetic needs related to her disease and its treatment. The program is one woman reaching out to share experiences and give support to another in a time of need. Reach to Recovery also provides information and support for the loved ones of breast cancer patients.

Sisters Network

8787 Woodway Drive, Suite 4206, Houston, TX 77063; 713-781-0255; Fax 713-780-8998;

<http://www.sistersnetworkinc.org>

Sisters Network is a national African American breast cancer survivors support group. The organization was established in 1994 by several African American breast cancer survivors. The primary services are to provide emotional and psychological support, to serve as a resource for medical research, to implement community cancer education and awareness programs, to maintain a speakers bureau, and to publish a national newsletter. The network has chapters in Houston, Lake Jackson, and Dallas, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Long Island, NY; and Seale, AL. For more information, call the National Headquarters.

Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation

Occidental Tower, 5005 LBJ Freeway, Suite 370, Dallas, TX 75244; 972-855-1600; Fax 972-855-1605; <http://www.komen.org>

The Susan G. Komen Foundation was established in 1982 by Nancy Brinker to honor the memory of her sister, who died from breast cancer. The Foundation has become a national organization with a network of volunteers working throughout 32 states and the District of Columbia, fighting to eradicate breast cancer as a life-threatening disease by advancing research, education, screening, and treatment. The Foundation distributes two Hispanic breast health videos and fact sheets on Hispanic Women and Breast Cancer and African American Women and Breast Cancer.

Y-ME National Breast Cancer Organization

212 West Van Buren, 5th Floor, Chicago, IL 60607-3908; Chicago Area Hotline 24 hours: 312-986-8228; National Hotline 9am-5pm weekdays: 800-221-2141; Latina Breast Cancer Hotline: 312-986-9505; Fax 312-294-8597; <http://www.y-me.org>

Founded in 1978, Y-ME is a non-profit consumer-oriented organization that provides information, referrals, and emotional support to individuals concerned about or diagnosed with breast cancer. Its national toll-free Hotline is operated by trained staff and volunteers who have experienced breast cancer. Y-ME promotes breast cancer awareness through educational workshops and its bimonthly, award-winning newsletter, Y-ME HOTLINE. A wig and prosthesis bank is available for those in need. A twelve-minute video describing the Y-ME program is also available.

Risk Factors

Every woman has some risk for developing breast cancer during her lifetime, and that risk increases as she ages. However, the risk of developing breast cancer is not the same for all women.

Some risk factors can't be changed - gender, age, family history. Other risk factors are related to personal choices such as smoking, drinking, and diet. Some factors influence risk more than others. Here are some of the factors known to increase a woman's chance of developing this disease:

■ **Aging:** A woman's risk of developing breast cancer increases with age. About 77% of women with breast cancer are over age 50 at the time of diagnosis. Women aged 20-29 account for only 0.3% of breast cancer cases.

■ **Gender:** Being a woman is the main risk factor for developing breast cancer. Breast cancer can affect men, but this disease is about 100 times more common among women than men.

■ **Genetic risk factors:** Specific alterations in certain genes, such as those in the breast cancer genes BRCA1 or BRCA2, make women more susceptible to breast cancer.

■ **Family history of breast cancer:** Breast cancer risk is higher among women whose mother, sister, or daughter has had the disease; or who has two or more close relatives, such as cousins or aunts, with a history of breast cancer (especially if diagnosed before age 40). About 5 percent of women with breast cancer have a hereditary form of this disease.

■ **Menstrual periods:** Women who started menstruating at an early age (before age 12) or who went through menopause at a late age (after age 50) have a slightly higher risk of breast cancer.

■ **Personal history of breast cancer:** Women who have had breast cancer are more likely to develop a second breast cancer.

■ **Previous breast irradiation:** Women who received chest irradiation for conditions such as Hodgkin's disease at age 30 or younger are at higher risk for breast cancer throughout their lives and require regular monitoring for breast cancer.

■ **Race:** White women are slightly more likely to develop breast cancer than are African-American women. But African Americans are more likely to die of this cancer. Asian and Hispanic women have a lower risk of developing breast cancer.

Lifestyle-related risk factors

■ **Alcohol:** Alcohol use is linked to increased risk of developing breast cancer. Compared with nondrinkers, women who consume one alcoholic drink a day have a very small increase in risk, and those who have 2 to 5 drinks daily, have about 1.5 times the risk of women who drink no alcohol.

■ **Menopause:** Recent evidence suggests that menopausal women who have long-term exposure (greater than 10 years) to hormone replacement therapy (HRT) may have a slightly increased risk of breast cancer

■ **Not having children:** Giving birth to a first child after the age of 30, increases a woman's risk of breast cancer.

■ **Smoking:** As of yet, no studies have linked cigarette smoking to breast cancer, however, smoking affects overall health and increases the risk for many other cancers, as well as heart disease.

Community Organizations and Programs

Arizona Prevention Center

University of Arizona Health Sciences Center, 1501 North Campbell Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85724; 520-626-7083; Fax 520-626-5093; <http://www.ahsc.arizona.edu/apc>

The Arizona Prevention Center targets Mexican American and Yaqui Indian women in its activities to address breast and cervical cancers and cardiovascular disease. The center's goals are to develop, evaluate and disseminate health assessments and interventions related to increasing screening rates for these conditions in women aged 40 and older. The center also investigates the cultural beliefs, attitudes and knowledge about the health of these populations. Interventions are delivered by trained peer health educators.

Barrio Comprehensive Family Health Care Center, Inc.

1102 Barclay, San Antonio, TX 78207; 210-434-0513; Fax 210-434-0402; <http://tachc.org/barcomp.htm>

Barrio Comprehensive Family Health Care Center, Inc. is a nonprofit federally qualified health care clinic located in the West Side of San Antonio, comprised of predominantly (97percent) Hispanic, low income residents. The Center provides a comprehensive array of medical, dental, health education, mental health counseling, and nutrition education services to area residents. Services are provided on a sliding fee schedule, according to the size and annual income of the family. Additional services provided within the Center include pharmacy, laboratory, x-ray, optometry and limited transportation service.

Hospice is a concept of care to support terminally ill patients, their caregivers, and loved ones through assistance from health care professionals and volunteers.

The National Hospice Organization (NHO) is dedicated to promoting and maintaining quality care for terminally ill people and their families. The NHO can provide general hospice information and hospice services.

Contact the National Hospice Organization at
1901 North Moore Street, Suite 901, Arlington,
VA 22209-1714; 800-658-8898; 703-243-5900;
<http://www.nho.org>

Breast and Cervical Health Education and Intervention Initiative

National Association of Community Health Centers, Inc., 1330 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Suite 122, Washington, DC 20036; 202-659-8008; Fax 202-659-8519; <http://www.nachc.org>
The Breast and Cervical Health Education and Intervention Initiative is a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to increase the utilization rates of mammography and pap tests among Hispanic/Latino women age 50 and over. The program will accomplish this by increasing the capacity of community/migrant health centers through implementing a breast and cervical cancer replication package that supports community health centers in collaborating with local community organizations, media and the Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Programs.

Breast Cancer Early Detection Program

Gold Country Regional Partnership, Health Education Council; 1721 Second Street, Suite 101, Sacramento, CA 95814; 800-511-2300 (within the state of California only); 916-556-3344; Fax 916-446-0427; <http://www.healtheducouncil.org>
The Breast Cancer Early Detection Program (BCEDP) is a program sponsored by the State of California. It pays for eligible, low-income women to have breast examinations and other tests that find breast cancer. The goal is to find breast cancer early when it is more treatable.

Breast Cancer Resource Center

Princeton YWCA, Montgomery Commons, Commons Way, Suite 914, Princeton, NJ 08540; 609-497-2126; Fax 609-497-2127; <http://www.princetonol.com/groups/ywca>
The Breast Cancer Resource Center began in 1985 as a community resource to increase understanding of breast cancer and to support those facing the disease. Through lectures, seminars, media resources, and personal contact, the Center aims to convince all women that early detection of breast cancer offers the most options for treatment and the best chance of recovery. The Center has a lending library of books, pamphlets, articles, abstracts of research data, audiovisuals, and other teaching aids. Along with serving as a psychological resource for women at any stage of breast cancer, the Resource Center is a physical resource for rehabilitative exercise following any type of surgery for breast cancer. The Center offers individual, couple, and family consultations, on-going support by telephone, and a woman-to-woman hotline.

Breast Cancer Resource Committee

2005 Belmont Road, NW, Suite A, Washington, DC 20009; 202-463-8040; Fax 202-463-8015; <http://www.afamerica.com/bcrc>

The goal of the Breast Cancer Resource Committee established in 1989, is to reduce the incidence of and the mortality rate from breast cancer among African American women by fifty percent by the year 2000. The Committee is a component program of Cancer Awareness Program Services (CAPS), a nonprofit organization based in Washington, DC. CAPS was organized in 1992 to institute comprehensive cancer awareness and education. CAPS coordinates information and services available from the research/medical community, local, state and federal agencies, and disseminates cancer awareness facts and public service messages.

Cancer Care, Inc.

275 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10001; 212-221-3300; National counseling line 800-813-HOPE (800-813-4673); <http://www.cancercare.org>

Founded in 1944, Cancer Care, Inc. focuses on helping cancer patients and their loved ones cope with the emotional, social and financial burdens of cancer. Programs of professional consultation and education, community education and awareness, social research, and public policy are offered to complement direct services such as crisis intervention, one-to-one counseling and support groups.

Circle of Friends: Women Telling Women About Breast and Cervical Cancer

National Caucus and Center on Black Aged, Inc., 1424 K Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005; 202-637-8400; Fax 202-347-0895; <http://www.ncba-blackaged.org>

In March 1994, the National Caucus and Center on Black Aged, Inc. received a grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to learn more about barriers that prevent low-income, mature African American women from participating in breast and cervical cancer screening. The grant also supports a breast and cervical cancer education and early detection program for these women. Activities include: recruitment of volunteers and program participants (members), hosting educational programs on breast and cervical cancer and other health issues in public and assisted housing facilities, developing a resource kit, and educating older African American women about early detection of breast and cervical cancer. The main purpose of the project is to sensitize older women to the importance of participating more fully in breast and cervical screening by building on culturally-appropriate concepts such as sisterhood, community, and sharing. The project educates women about their role in early detection and encourages active responsibility for their health. Some of the publications include a project "How-to-Manual", a Start-up-Kit, and a Breast Cancer Awareness Month Promotional Kit. Limited quantities are available to women's groups across the country.

Colorado Women's Cancer Control Initiative

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, EMSP-CC-A5, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, CO 80246-1530; 303-692-2505.

The Colorado Women's Cancer Control Initiative (CWCCI), which began in 1991, is a program administered by the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. It is part of the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program funded through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The goal of the program is to reduce breast and cervical cancer mortality through the promotion of compliance with routine screening guidelines and timely, state-of-the-art diagnostic evaluation and treatment of screen-detected abnormalities. The CWCCI provides breast and cervical cancer screening (mammograms, clinical breast exams, Pap tests and pelvic exams) and selected diagnostic services at 120 sites through cooperative efforts of 45 providers. These exams are provided free of charge to uninsured or underinsured, low-income women with emphasis on women age 50 to 64. Special priority is placed upon screening women of color, women with disabilities, lesbians, and hard-to-reach urban and rural women. The program conducts public education and outreach activities to recruit eligible women into screening, as well as providing up to date breast and cervical cancer information to health care professionals.

Compañeras En Acción: Promoting Breast Cancer Screening Among Hispanic Women

Center for Behavioral Community Health Studies, San Diego State University, 9245 Sky Park Court, Suite 220, San Diego, CA 92123; 619-594-3796.

The multi-level intervention components of this three-year project include: culturally-sensitive, age-appropriate messages about breast cancer screening; recruitment and training of community women who will disseminate and discuss breast health newsletters/calendars among their neighbors and social networks; and recruitment and intensive training of peer leaders (i.e. promotoras) who will deliver a breast cancer education curriculum using a small-group format. The program will refer women 50 years and older (who have not had a recent mammogram) to facilities that offer free or low-cost mammograms. A comprehensive program evaluation will be conducted and successful intervention procedures and materials will be disseminated nationwide through Hispanic health networks and other key organizations.

Communicating Across Boundaries, Asian American Women's Breast and Cervical Cancer Program

National Asian Women's Health Organizations (NAWHO), 250 Montgomery Street, Suite 1500, San Francisco, CA 94104; 415-989-9747; Fax 415-989-9758; <http://www.nawho.org>

Communicating Across Boundaries, Asian American Women's Breast and Cervical Cancer Program, is a four-year cooperative agreement to increase early detection screening rates for breast and cervical cancer among Asian American women. Program components include cultural competency training, a toll-free referral hotline, and media outreach to im-

prove awareness of the risk of breast and cervical cancers, and the importance of early detection in successful treatment. To address the absence of a national referral resource in Asian languages, NAWHO has developed a toll-free referral hotline in English and four Asian languages: Laotian, Cantonese, Korean, and Vietnamese. Translators refer Asian women to the nearest National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program provider of free or low-cost mammograms, Pap tests, clinical breast exams, and pelvic exams. Callers receive health educational materials in their languages on early detection methods, including information on how to perform a breast self-exam. As the centerpiece of a media campaign about breast and cervical cancers and the importance of early detection, the hotline offers a direct, practical, and comfortable way for Asian women to protect their own health.

East Metro Unit Multicultural Committee

American Cancer Society, 1096 Raymond Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55108-1583; 651-644-1224 or 800-349-0087; Fax 651-644-2819.

The Multicultural Committee works as a liaison between the American Cancer Society and underserved communities. The goal of the Multicultural Committee is to provide the East Metro Unit American Cancer Society with culturally sensitive education programs that introduce underserved communities to the importance of early cancer detection and prevention. To better serve minority and ethnic women, a Breast Health Introductory (BHI) brochure was developed and translated into 46 languages, providing a culturally sensitive cancer prevention message. The project also provides culturally appropriate information on prostate cancer and smoking prevention.

Howard University Cancer Center

2041 Georgia Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20060 202-806-7697; Fax 202-667-1686; <http://www.huhosp.org/hucc/> The Howard University Cancer Center is the only specialized cancer research and treatment facility in a historically Black academic institution. The Center is a cooperative enterprise of the schools and colleges within the Howard University Medi-

cal Center. The Cancer Center promotes interdisciplinary research on prevention and on the treatment of cancer, especially those cancer sites for which Blacks have a significantly high incidence and mortality rate. Research interests of members of the Cancer Center encompass all areas of cancer research including cancer biology, epidemiology, genetic factors in cancer initiation and progression, environmental and occupational risk factors for cancer, behavioral medicine, and dietary factors in the cause of cancer. Resources of the Center include health education services and health information resources derived from the cancer prevention science base. The Center conducts seminars/symposia designed to keep the community and health professionals updated on cancer prevention measures. Publications, films, and other resources are available to schools, churches, and workplaces.

Kettering Breast Evaluation Center

580 Lincoln Park Boulevard, Suite 200, Kettering, OH 45429; 937-299-0099; Fax 937-299-0558; Funding information 937-298-4331 extension 7557.

The Kettering Breast Evaluation Center offers screening and diagnostic mammograms, by appointment, for medically underserved women through the "Walk for Women's Wellness" fund. Educational seminars on breast self-examination are available at no cost. The Women's Wellness Fund pays for all mammograms.

Latino Community Health Coalition

La Maestra Family Clinic, Inc., 4167 Fairmont Avenue, San Diego, CA 92105; 619-584-1612; Fax 619-281-6738.

This project has developed a coalition to motivate low-income Hispanic women to participate in breast and cervical cancer screening activities. The project employs various strategies, such as setting up rooms in Sunday schools to screen women for breast cancer. This project received funding from the Office of Minority Health under the Hispanic/Latino Community Health Coalition Development Grant Program in fiscal year 1994.

Living Beyond Breast Cancer

10 East Athens Avenue, Suite 204, Ardmore, PA 19003; 610-645-4567; 888-753-LBBC (888-753-5222); Fax 610-645-4573; <http://www.lbbc.org>

Living Beyond Breast Cancer (LBBC) is a nonprofit educational organization committed to empowering all women affected by breast cancer to live as long as possible with the best quality of life. Programs include: semi-annual large scale educational conferences, outreach to medically underserved women, the Paul A. Seidman Library and Resource Center, Young Survivors support and networking group, the Survivors' Helpline, and a web site. These resources combine to help women and families affected by breast cancer take an active role in their ongoing recovery from the disease regardless of educational background, social support, or financial resources. LBBC has written a consumer-focused booklet specifically designed for African American women affected by breast cancer.

CancerTrials is a website of the National Cancer Institute. It provides patients, health care professionals, and the public with information to help in understanding trials, deciding whether to participate, locating a specific trial, research news, and other resources. Visit <http://cancertrials.nci.nih.gov>

Also contact the Office of Minority Health Resource Center for the newsletter, *Closing the Gap, Clinical Trials*, publication # 338.

Malama I Ke Ola o Na Wahine

Hawaii Department of Health, Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program, 601 Kamokila Boulevard, Room 334, Honolulu, HI 96707; 808-692-7474. Contact the Cancer Information Service of Hawaii at 1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237). Press 1 for English service then 3 to find a local screening site.

The Malama I Ke Ola o Na Wahine program provides free breast and cervical cancer for medically underserved women in Hawaii. Activities include increasing cancer screening participation, establishing appropriate referrals and follow-up services for all women screened in the program, and using public and professional education programs. The program will also work to enhance the quality of diagnostic and screening services and establish a statewide breast and cervical cancer surveillance system.

Mary-Helen Mautner Project for Lesbians with Cancer

1707 L Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20036;

202-332-5536 (Voice/TTY); Fax 202-332-0662;

<http://www.mautnerproject.org>

The Mautner Project is a successful, growing organization that involves over 200 volunteers who carry out its mission to provide direct services to lesbians with cancer, their partners and caregivers; education and information to the lesbian community about cancer; education to the health care community about the special concerns of lesbians with cancer and their families; and advocacy on lesbian health issues in national and local arenas.

Native American Breast Cancer Survivor's Network

Native American Cancer Initiatives, Inc., 3022 S. Nova Road, Pine, CO 80470-7830; 303-838-9359; Fax 303-838-7629.

<http://www.members.aol.com/natamcan>

The Native American Breast Cancer Survivor's Network is a project designed to improve the survival from breast cancer and quality of life after being diagnosed with breast cancer for both the patient and her loved ones. The project addresses support issues for Native Americans who are dealing with breast cancer in the family. Examples of support include, but are not limited to: telephone support system, breast cancer patient printed and video support materials, breast cancer information and support materials for family members, diagnostic treatment information, copies of medical records, and a database to learn more about how breast cancer is affecting Native American communities.

Pathways to Health: A Breast Cancer Prevention and Education Project for American Indian Women

1918 University Avenue, Suite 3A, Berkeley, CA 94704-1051; 510-843-8661; Fax 510-843-8611.

The goal of Pathways to Health is to develop and implement a culturally sensitive educational program aimed at reducing breast cancer mortality and morbidity among American Indian women in California. The project is designed to increase women's breast cancer prevention, early detection, treatment knowledge levels, and to provide cultural education for health professionals.

Project WISH-Women Into Staying Healthy

825 North Capitol Street, NE, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20002; 888-833-9474; 202-442-5900; Fax 202-442-4825.

Project WISH-Women Into Staying Healthy offers free screenings for women with limited or no health coverage. Project WISH has enrolled more than 1,300 women in the past year. A similar component is outreach and recruitment. Project WISH undertakes intensive outreach in October, which is Breast Cancer Awareness month. Shelters and health fairs are visited every three months.

SHARE: Self Help for Women with Breast or Ovarian Cancer

1501 Broadway, Suite 1720, New York, NY 10036; 212-719-0364; Fax 212-869-3431; English hotline: 212-382-2111; Spanish hotline: 212-719-4454; Ovarian Cancer hotline: 212-719-1204; <http://www.sharecancersupport.org>

SHARE: Self Help for Women with Breast or Ovarian Cancer, founded in 1976, provides self-help support services free of charge at the time of diagnosis, during treatment and for the weeks, months, and years of post-treatment for women with breast or ovarian cancer and their families and friends. The purpose of SHARE is to help women cope with ovarian and breast cancer and to help women make informed medical decisions. SHARE-A-WALK is the program's annual special event.

Southeast Asian Health Program

Family Health and Social Service Center, 26 Queen Street, Worcester, MA 01610; 508-860-7700; Fax 508-860-7792.

Southeast Asian Health Program is a community-based health promotion and disease prevention program for the Southeast Asians in Worcester, MA. Program goals are to educate the community on the importance of preventive care and early detection, particularly on the topics of tuberculosis, hepatitis B, smoking-related illnesses, breast cancer, and cervical cancer. The program also assists people with finding health care and referrals for early detection screening. The program provides community outreach to churches, temples, English as a second language (ESL) classes, community events, and informal health group sessions. This program received funding from the Office of Minority Health Minority Community Health Coalition Grant Program fiscal year 1992.

Southern Appalachia Leadership Initiative on Cancer Project (SALIC)

North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service, North Carolina State University, Box 7605, F3 Ricks Hall Annex, Raleigh, NC 27695; 919-515-9149; Fax 919-515-2786;

<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu>

The Southern Appalachia Leadership Initiative on Cancer Project (SALIC) is a randomized, controlled, community intervention trial designed to determine to what extent residents of rural Southern Appalachia communities in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia can be empowered to act on their own behalf to reduce cancer incidence and mortality. The SALIC Project hypothesizes that cancer control county-level

coalitions and community-based action teams will be effective in increasing awareness and knowledge of cancer and in changing attitudes and behaviors (including screening behaviors) associated with cancer risk and survival. Its major focus is to increase breast and cervical cancer screening rates by encouraging every woman residing in the eleven SALIC intervention counties to undergo age-appropriate screening for breast and cervical cancer.

Witness Project™

Arkansas Cancer Research Center, 4301 West Markham, Slot 629-A, Little Rock, AR 72205; 800-767-3824; 501-686-8801; Fax 501-666-0088.

The Witness Project™ is a program to increase the number of African American women who survive cancer because of early detection. African American women who are breast or cervical cancer survivors, speak about the importance of early detection. They are survivors because they took care of themselves. They speak from the heart about their personal experiences and beliefs that brought them through this battle for life. Programs are held in local churches and community centers at times convenient for the audience.

Women's Health Connections/Access to Breast Care

2335 Main Street, Springfield, MA 01107; 413-734-7381; Fax 413-734-8293.

The Women's Health Connections/Access to Breast Care is a collaboration between the Spanish American Union, Inc., and Baystate Medical Center for providing health education to

African American, Amerasian-Vietnamese, European American, Latina, and Russian women living in Springfield, MA. Through culture and language-specific community health education, participants learn the facts about breast cancer and the importance of early detection. They also attend community gatherings and breast cancer screenings, host community workshops and breast cancer screenings at their church or civic organizations, and establish and provide ongoing support. Medical services for uninsured women comprise clinical exams by a nurse practitioner, health screenings for breast exams and mammograms for women 40 years of age and older, and Breast Health Center consultation services for women with breast problems.

Women's Health Outreach Program of the Onondaga County Health Department

421 Montgomery Street, 9th Floor Syracuse, NY 13202; 315-435-3653; Fax 315-435-2835.

The Women's Health Outreach Program (WHO) provides physical examinations (including pelvic and Pap smear) and mammography referral to women over 40 years of age who are not connected with routine medical care. Chronic disease screening is offered for breast and cervical cancers, hypertension, anemia, and diabetes. Community health education is provided to groups interested in learning more about women's health or the WHO Program. The WHO Program is part of the New York State Department of Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program and offers brochures on breast self-examination and mammography in Spanish and English.

Where to Get a Free or Low-Cost Mammogram

■ The U.S. Government's Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates the quality of all mammograms. A low-cost mammogram must meet the same requirements as any other mammogram. Order the free booklet, "Things to Know About Quality Mammograms" in English or Spanish from the U.S. Government's Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality at 1-800-358-9295.

■ For the names of FDA-certified, accredited mammography facilities in your area, call the National Cancer Institute at 1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237). If you explain your financial situation, some mammography facilities are willing to work out a lower fee or payment schedule that will make the test more affordable. Ask the facility if they are willing to discuss these options with you.

■ Call your State Department of Health (check your phone book). Every state now has a Breast and Cervical Cancer Early

Detection Program, which is funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This program offers screening to qualifying women unable to pay for it themselves. See the entry in the National Organization and Program section for more information.

■ Call your local chapter of the American Cancer Society (check your phone book) or call the national toll-free number, 1-800-ACS-2345 (1-800-227-2345). The American Cancer Society will be able to tell you about any low-cost or free mammography programs in your area that offer screening to women unable to pay for it themselves.

■ Call the YWCA's ENCOREplus Program for access to low-cost or free mammograms. To find which YWCA facilities offer this service and if you are eligible, call 1-800-95EPLUS (1-800-953-7587) or your local YWCA. See the entry in the National Organization and Program section for more information.

American Indian Women's Breast Cancer Guide (1995)

Center for American Indian Research and Education
1918 University Avenue, Suite 3A
Berkeley, CA 94704-1051
510-843-8661; Fax 510-843-8611
Contact for pricing information.

This guide is designed to reach all women so they can actively participate in their medical care and become knowledgeable about all risk factors related to breast cancer. Included is information about breast cancer risk and treatment, the patient-physician relationship, patient rights, the Indian Health Service, and breast cancer information resources.

American Indian Women's Breast Cancer Resource Directory (1996)

Center for American Indian Research and Education
1918 University Avenue, Suite 3A
Berkeley, CA 94704-1051
510-843-8661; Fax 510-843-8611
Contact for pricing information.

This directory provides information on resources for American Indian women affected by breast cancer. It lists California Indian Health Clinics, Northern, Central and Southern California resources, a glossary of terms, product manufacturers, national and state organizations, and support groups and programs. Each entry includes the resource name, address, contact, and a description of the activities and services.

The Art of Wellness (Videotape, 12 minutes)

Indian Health Service Headquarters West
Cancer Prevention and Control Program
5300 Homestead Road, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110
505-248-4102; <http://www.ihs.gov>
Contact for pricing information.

The Art of Wellness is a project targeting hard-to-reach Native American Women as recipients of health promotion messages through participation in a traditional art activity. The art of pottery making plays a significant role in the culture of Native Americans in the Southwest; for this reason pottery was selected as the art medium. Women over age 50 were invited to local community centers and chapter houses to discuss a variety of health topics, including breast and cervical cancer screening and to build a group pot as a symbol of wellness. The women also painted cups as a personal reminder of the health messages they received. This video targets a specific population: Navajo and Pueblo Indian women. However, it is relevant to other Native American groups and anyone interested in communication through a traditional art process.

Asians or Pacific Islanders: Developing Effective Cancer Education Print Materials (1997)

The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation
Distribution Center
520 North Wildwood
Irving, TX 75061
877-SGK-SHOP (877-745-7467)
<http://www.komen.org>
Contact for pricing information.

This colorful guide provides information for developing culturally-appropriate educational materials for medically underserved audiences. In a user-friendly format and language, the guides offer the basic, key principles of effective material production, addressing relevant health issues of Asians and Pacific Islanders.

The Black Women's Health Book: Speaking for Ourselves (1994). White, E. C., Ed.

Seal Press
3131 Western Avenue, Suite 410
Seattle, WA 98121
206-283-7844; Fax 206-285-9410
Contact for pricing information.

This book looks directly at the health issues that confront Black women today and offers words of advice, comfort, inspiration, and strength. Included in this book are experiences with cancer, domestic violence, teenage pregnancy, hypertension, diabetes, and AIDS.

Body & Soul: The Black Women's Guide to Physical Health and Emotional Well-being (1994). Villarosa, L., Ed.

HarperCollins Publishers
10 East 53rd Street
New York, NY 10022
1-800-242-7737; 212-207-7000
Contact for pricing information.

This publication is a self-help book specifically written to address Black women's health concerns. It draws on the expertise of Black female scientists, academics, health care practitioners and writers, and features the first-person stories of more than 60 women from across the country along with more than 100 illustrations and photographs. This publication is organized into six sections and includes information on: body weight and eating disorders; environmental concerns that affect black communities; understanding and prevention of HIV disease; skin, hair, eyes and teeth; exercise and diet; including a look at traditional Soul food; prevalent diseases, including asthma, diabetes, lupus, sarcoidosis, sickle cell; self-esteem; menstruation; birth control; abortion; pregnancy; talking to children about sex, stress, anxiety, depression and the effects of violence; sexual and mental abuse with sexual

harassment.

The guide goes beyond medical issues to explore such social and emotional concerns as: the struggles and rewards of relationships with Black men, the role of spirituality in health and raising children today.

Breast and Cervical Cancer Among Latino Women (1998)
Alarcon, M.

National Council of La Raza
1111 19th Street, N.W., Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20036
202-785-1670; Fax 202-776-1792
Contact for pricing information.

This publication provides a comprehensive picture of breast and cervical cancer among the Latino population. It is organized into five sections. The first section briefly discusses the demographics of the Hispanic population, including statistics on socioeconomic factors. The second and third sections provide an overview of the incidence and prevalence of breast and cervical cancer among Latinas, the risks factors, and prevention and treatment strategies. The fourth section addresses Latina beliefs and behaviors regarding cancer screening. The fifth section discusses the legislative and access issues pertaining to screening for breast and cervical cancer and the last section offers recommendations and focuses on developing culturally-competent strategies for increasing Latinas' use of screening tests such as mammograms and Pap smears.

Breast Cancer: A Common Risk (Videotape, 14 minutes, 1994)

The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation
Distribution Center
520 North Wildwood
Irving, TX 75061
877-SGK-SHOP (877-745-7467).
<http://www.komen.com>
Contact for pricing information.

This video includes a series of vignettes highlighting issues related to breast cancer risk, breast health, fear and misconceptions, accessing medical services, the family's role in medical care and breast cancer treatment. (The English and Spanish versions are on one tape.)

Contact the Office of Minority Health Resource
Center for a copy of the Women's Health Initiative
Closing the Gap newsletter, Publication #359.

This June/July 1998 issue looks at state and national health initiatives being implemented to better serve minority women.

Breast Cancer and Women of Color Perspectives (1996)

National Women's Health Network (NWHN)
514 Tenth Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004
202-347-1140; Fax 202-347-1168
These are available, while supplies last.

Series of four fact sheets describing how breast cancer affects African American, Native American, Latina, and Asian American women. Illustrates how incidence rates, treatment experiences, and action agendas differ for those communities. This project is supported by a grant from The Breast Cancer Fund.

Breast Cancer/ Black Woman (1993). Johnson, E.T.

Van Slyke and Bray,
4152C Carmichael Road
Montgomery, AL 36106
334-272-4445
Contact for pricing information.

This publication was written to: cut through the maze of misinformation and make the reader aware that breast cancer can be cured; emphasize that every woman should play a vital, integral part in detecting breast cancer; encourage black women to evaluate the options now available in the care of breast cancer and participate in treatment decisions. Chapter one presents a fictional discussion based on a composite of factual interviews with real breast cancer patients. Chapter two includes past group presentations designed to emphasize the anatomical basis for breast cancer. In Chapters three through eight aspects of breast cancer are examined through various approaches.

Breast Cancer Facts and Figures 1999-2000 (1999)

American Cancer Society
1599 Clifton Rd, NE.
Atlanta, GA 30329
1-800-ACS-2345 (800-227-2345)
<http://www.cancer.org>

This publication presents data on breast cancer including estimated cases, death rates, incidence trends, and survival rates. Charts and tables are used throughout this publication. It also outlines signs and symptoms, treatment, prevention, and current research.

Breast Cancer Screening: A Healthy Habit for Life (1995)

American Cancer Society/Alaska Division, Inc.
1057 West Firewood Lane
Anchorage, AK 99503
907-277-8696; 800-478-9355; Fax 907-263-2073
Contact for pricing information.

This brochure discusses breast self-exams, clinical breast exams, mammography, early signs of breast cancer, risk factors for breast cancer and follow-up for an abnormal breast exam or mammogram. The brochure is illustrated by Alaska artist Barbara Lavallee and is written at a sixth grade literacy level.

Breast Cancer Screening Programs Make Good Business Sense (1994)

The Cancer Information Service
National Cancer Institute
9000 Rockville Pike
Building 31, Room 10A16
Bethesda, MD 20892-0001
1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237)
<http://cis.nci.nih.gov>

This fact sheet contains information for implementing worksite breast cancer screening programs. It provides facts on the economic impact of breast cancer and the costs and benefits of having an early detection program for the growing numbers of women in the workplace.

Breast Health Basics (1998)

The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation
Distribution Center
520 North Wildwood
Irving, TX 75061
877-SGK-SHOP (877-745-7467).
<http://www.komen.org>
Item #805-201
Contact for pricing information.

This informative four-color flyer covers general facts about breast cancer, risk and breast health with attractive colors and great graphics. It is written on a seventh to eighth grade reading level.

Breast Self-Exam Shower Hanger (1999)

The Celebrating Life Foundation
P.O. Box 224076
Dallas, TX 75222-4076
800-207-0992
<http://www.celebratinglife.org/home>
Contact for pricing information.

Offers a breast self-exam card to hang in shower. Targeted towards African American women.

Cancer del Seno, Parte I y II (Breast Cancer Parts I and II, Videotapes)

Universal Health Communications
1200 South Federal Highway, Suite 202
Brighton Beach, FL 33435
800-229-1842
Contact for pricing information.

Part I, 24 minutes VHS or U-Matic video. Part II, 19 minutes VHS or U-Matic video. Available in Spanish. In Part I, Drs. Adan Rios and Gabriel Hortobagyi explain how to do a breast self-exam and discuss prevention and early diagnosis. In Part II, the doctors explain the different treatments available for breast cancer and the various possibilities of reconstructive surgery. Part of the Salud Familiar (Family Health) series.

Cancer Education Resources for American Indians and Alaska Natives (1994). Burhansstipanov, L., Barry, K. C.

The Cancer Information Service
National Cancer Institute
9000 Rockville Pike, Building 31, Room 10A16
Bethesda, MD 20892-0001
1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237)
<http://cis.nci.nih.gov>

This directory assists in the implementation of cancer prevention and control programs among American Indian and Alaska Native communities. It lists culturally-appropriate educational materials that inform of the growing cancer problem and of the need for cancer screening and early detection programs.

Cancer Facts and Figures, (1999)

American Cancer Society
1599 Clifton Rd, NE,
Atlanta, GA 30329
1-800-ACS-2345 (800-227-2345)
<http://www.cancer.org>

This publication describes the most prevalent cancers and the major causes of cancer in the United States. Data are presented for estimated cases and deaths, incidence and mortality rates, and survival rates. Included is a special section that presents more detailed information on colon and rectum cancer.

Cancer Facts and Figures for African Americans 1998-1999 (1999)

American Cancer Society
1599 Clifton Rd, NE,
Atlanta, GA 30329
1-800-ACS-2345 (800-227-2345)
<http://www.cancer.org>

This report provides up-to-date cancer statistics in the African American population in the United States. In addition, the report provides information on the various risk factors for cancer as well as trends in cancer screening.

Cancer Facts for Women (Información Sobre el Cancer Para Mujeres, 1998)

American Cancer Society
1599 Clifton Rd, NE,
Atlanta, GA 30329
1-800-ACS-2345 (800-227-2345)
<http://www.cancer.org>
English (Code 2007.00) and Spanish (Code 2623.00)

This pamphlet gives an overview of the cancers that most frequently affect women, who is at risk for developing the cancers, and guidelines for early detection. The cancers discussed are breast, lung, colorectal, endometrial, ovarian, skin, and cervical.

Celebrating Life: African American Women Speak Out About Breast Cancer (1995)

USFI Publishing
3001 LBJ Freeway, Suite 131
Dallas, TX 75234
800-422-2898

This publication offers lessons in courage and initiative. It encourages women to be proactive, and presents the experiences of real women (and one man) from varying walks of life. These stories speak of denial, depression, anger, and pain. They also speak of God, prayer, trust, and celebrating life.

El Auto Examen Del Seno: Un Habito Saludable (Breast Self-Exam: A Healthy Habit). (Videotape, 13 minutes, 1994)

The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation
Distribution Center
520 North Wildwood
Irving, TX 75061
877-SGK-SHOP (877-745-7467)
<http://www.komen.org>
Contact for pricing information.

This video addresses some common myths, beliefs, and behaviors that create barriers to performing breast self-examination. The technique of breast self-examination is also demonstrated.

Estimating Breast Cancer Risk

The Cancer Information Service
National Cancer Institute
9000 Rockville Pike
Building 31, Room 10A16
Bethesda, MD 20892-0001
1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237)
<http://cis.nci.nih.gov>

The Breast Cancer Risk Assessment Tool is a computer program that women and their health care providers can use to estimate a woman's chances of developing breast cancer based on several recognized risk factors. The Breast Cancer Risk Assessment Tool also provides information on the drug tamoxifen. Scientists at the National Cancer Institute and the National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project developed this tool.

Sources of Health Materials are a group of publications that list organizations and programs providing minority health materials, including information on breast cancer, mammograms, and other breast health issues.

They are available for Asian Americans (035), African Americans (034), Hispanics (036), American Indians (037), and Pacific Islanders (092). Contact the Office of Minority Health Resource Center at 800-444-6472.

Get the Facts

The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation
Distribution Center
520 North Wildwood
Irving, TX 75061
877-SGK-SHOP (877-745-7467)
<http://www.komen.org>
Contact for pricing information.

These two-color factsheets address pertinent topics related to breast health, special populations, and breast cancer. There are factsheets for African American, Asian American, Hispanic (English), and American Indian women.

Getting Connected: African Americans Living Beyond Breast Cancer (1998)

Living Beyond Breast Cancer
111 Forrest Avenue
Narberth, PA 19072
610-668-1320; Fax 610-667-4789
Contact for pricing information.

This consumer-focused educational guide draws on the voices of over 25 local African American breast cancer survivors and their support persons. Augmented with compelling black and white photographs and personal anecdotes this book will provide comfort and support to women newly diagnosed and living with breast cancer.

If I Can Help Somebody: Witnessing To Save Lives (Videotape, 1995)

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
Arkansas Cancer Research Center
Slot 629-A 4301 W. Markham Street
Little Rock, AR 72205-9985
800-767-3824
Contact for pricing information.

The Witness Project™ is a program to increase the number of African American women who survive cancer because of early detection. African American women who are breast or cervical cancer survivors, speak about the importance of early detection. They are survivors because they took care of themselves. They speak from the heart about their personal experiences and beliefs that brought them through this battle for life. This video was developed as a training tool for ongoing breast and cervical cancer screening and education programs or for African American support groups.

A Mammogram Saved My Life (1994)

EPA Associates
1 West Campbell Avenue, Suite 40
Campbell, CA 95008-1039
408-374-3720
English: #PB2596; Spanish: #PB2597
Contact for pricing information.

This four-panel pamphlet discusses breast care and the importance of mammograms, especially for women over 50.

Multicultural Aspects of Breast Cancer Etiology: A Review of the Literature (1999)

National Action Plan on Breast Cancer
Office on Women's Health
Room 718F
200 Independence Avenue
Washington, DC 20201
202-401-9587
<http://www.napbc.org>

The purpose of this literature review is to provide a current summary of knowledge from research that examines the multicultural aspects of breast cancer etiology. This summary serves as a guide to foster research that will address these and other questions by synthesizing the results of research to date, suggesting statistical trends indicated by this data, and identifying areas that need further research.

Native Americans: Developing Effective Cancer Education Print Materials (1997)

The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation
Distribution Center
520 North Wildwood
Irving, TX 75061
877-SGK-SHOP (877-745-7467)
<http://www.komen.org>
Contact for pricing information.

This colorful guide provides information for developing culturally appropriate educational materials for medically underserved audiences. In a user-friendly format and language, this guide offers the basic, key principles of effective material production, addressing relevant health issues for Native Americans.

Native Outreach: A Report to American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Communities (1999)

The Cancer Information Service
National Cancer Institute
9000 Rockville Pike
Building 31, Room 10A16
Bethesda, MD 20892-0001
1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237)
<http://cis.nci.nih.gov>
Single copies of the report, Pub: 98-4341
Single copies of the executive summary, Pub: 99-4341S

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) has released a new monograph that summarizes NCI's first concerted nationwide effort to address the cancer prevention and control needs of the Native American population. The report highlights the results of seven research studies conducted in Native American communities. The monograph is targeted to community leaders, health professionals, and lay health workers to provide models for programs that can be implemented at a community level.

National Plan of Action on Asian American Women and Breast Cancer (Report)

National Asian Women's Health Organization
250 Montgomery Street, Suite 1500
San Francisco, CA 94104. 415-989-9747
<http://www.nawho.org>
Contact for pricing information.

This publication offers a number of critical recommendations for increasing the participation of Asian American women in breast cancer research, outreach and education programs, and advocacy efforts. These recommendations come from a joint effort between government agencies, the private sector, health care providers, community-based organizations, and advocacy groups, who attended the first National Asian American Breast Cancer Summit in 1996.

Proceedings to Cancer Concerns for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (1998)

The Asian American and Pacific Islander
Journal of Health
5525 Corey Swirl Drive
Dublin, OH 43017-3057
614-766-5219

This issue of the Journal is dedicated to publishing papers from the "Cancer Concerns for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders" conference that was held in San Francisco, CA between June 27-28, 1998. The conference was convened to address cancer affecting Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. These proceedings provide an overview of the context, conduct, and conclusions of this Conference.

Racial/Ethnic Patterns of Cancer in the United States 1988-1992

The Cancer Information Service
National Cancer Institute
9000 Rockville Pike
Building 31, Room 10A16
Bethesda, MD 20892-0001
1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237)
<http://cis.nci.nih.gov>
Pub. No. 96-4104

This landmark report presents extensive information on racial and ethnic differences in cancer experience. It provides a concise description of the occurrence of the major cancers among several different racial/ethnic groups in the United States. Age-adjusted incidence rates are shown graphically by age group and sex for Alaska Native, American Indian (New Mexico), Black, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Hispanic, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, White, White Hispanic, and White non-Hispanic populations. The cancers included in this report are organized alphabetically. They are followed by a selection on cancer control efforts in special population groups and an appendix. The appendix contains tables showing the number of newly diagnosed cancers, by racial/ethnic group, in specific regions of the United States during 1988-1992.

**Spread the Word about Mammograms and the Pap Test:
An Educational Resource for Health Care Professionals
(Table Top Charts)**

The Cancer Information Service
National Cancer Institute
9000 Rockville Pike, Building 31, Room 10A16
Bethesda, MD 20892-0001
1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237)
<http://cis.nci.nih.gov>

There is a limit of 1 copy per request.

Spanish Publication: G445; English Publication: G444

Using simple pictures and words, these table-top charts, available in both Spanish and English, illustrate many of the key concepts that women need to understand regarding the importance of early detection. The presentations are intended for medically underserved women and are meant for small groups, no larger than 10 people. Breast and cervical cancer screening talking points are included as are other relevant NCI publications.

Spread the Word about Mammography (Bookmark)

The Cancer Information Service
National Cancer Institute
9000 Rockville Pike
Building 31, Room 10A16
Bethesda, MD 20892-0001
1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237)
<http://cis.nci.nih.gov>

Order: #z883, red; #z884, blue; #z885, gold

These 2" x 5" bookmarks are useful reminders for Black American women to get regular mammograms every one to two years.

***F**or individuals who do not have health insurance or who need financial assistance to cover costs of care, resources are available, including Government-sponsored programs and services supported by voluntary organizations.*

The Cancer Facts fact sheet, "Financial Assistance for Cancer Care," has a list of organizations and programs that provide financial help for cancer patients. Contact the Cancer Information Service at 1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237) or <http://cis.nci.nih.gov>.

Spread the Word about Mammography

The Cancer Information Service
National Cancer Institute
9000 Rockville Pike
Building 31, Room 10A16
Bethesda, MD 20892-0001
1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237)
<http://cis.nci.nih.gov>

Order: set of 50, #g365; single copy, #g366

This poster set encourages mammography for Black American women. It should be used by organizations only and is not intended for distribution to the public.

Steps Towards a Healthy Living: A Training Guide on Diabetes, Breast and Cervical Cancer, and Cardiovascular Disease Prevention and Education (1998) Pacheco, H., Gonzalez, Y C., Alarcon, M.

National Council of La Raza
1111 19th Street, NW, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20036
202-785-1670; Fax 202-776-1792
<http://www.nclr.org>
Contact for pricing information.

This training manual is designed to assist lay health educators, community leaders, and others interested in promoting education and prevention activities in their community. It includes information on four major diseases affecting Hispanic communities throughout the nation: diabetes, breast and cervical cancer, and cardiovascular diseases. It consists of a description of the diseases and their complications, as well as prevention and education strategies. A list of resources on where to find additional information and educational materials such as pamphlets and videos is also included.

Stories of My Sisters: Interviews with Alaska Native Breast Cancer Survivors (Videotape, 50 minutes, 1996)

American Cancer Society, Western Pacific Division,
1057 W. Fireweed Lane, #204
Anchorage, AK 99503
907-277-8696

Contact for pricing information.

Eight Native Alaskan breast cancer survivors ages 35 to 70 give their view of breast cancer, surviving it, coping strategies, and how their families dealt with it. Emphasizes early detection and life after cancer.

Things To Know About Quality Mammograms (1995)

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
Publications Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 8547
Silver Spring, MD 20907-8547
800-358-9295
<http://www.ahrq.gov>
English: Pub #95-0634, Vietnamese: Pub #95-0636,
Tagalog: Pub #95-0637, Korean: Pub #95-0638, Chinese:
Pub #95-0639, Spanish: Pub #95-0635, and Laotian: Pub
#95-G001.

This brochure outlines seven steps to health, such as getting regular exams and choosing a quality facility, knowing when to schedule an appointment, what to expect during your appointment, and how to follow-up on results. For those new to mammography, it provides a brief explanation of what a mammogram is and the kinds of exams that exist, as well as a toll-free number to locate a certified mammography facility.

To My Sisters, A Gift for Life (Videotape, 40 minutes, 1996)

BioTechnical Communications, Inc.
5920 Roswell Road
Bldg B 107, PMB 190
Atlanta, GA 30328
404-252-9872
<http://www.biotechnical.com>
Contact for pricing information.

This is an award-winning entertaining and educational 40-minute video discussing the problem of breast cancer among African American women. Hosted by actress Debbie Allen, it profiles several African American women breast cancer survivors. It also offers information on mammography and breast self-examinations, as well as words of encouragement from well known African American actresses and entertainers.

Understanding Breast Cancer Treatment: A Guide for Patients (1998)

The Cancer Information Service
National Cancer Institute
9000 Rockville Pike
Building 31, Room 10A16
Bethesda, MD 20892-0001
1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237)
<http://cis.nci.nih.gov>
Stock #P458

This booklet can help breast cancer patients and their families understand what the diagnosis means and why treatment is necessary. In clear and understandable language, the treatment options and decision-making steps are outlined logi-

cally with suggested questions to ask the doctor. Technical terms are explained and defined, and other resources are identified for more in-depth information. Topics include: types and stages of breast cancer, making a decision about treatment, treatment options, emotional health, and follow-up care.

Women and Cancer: A Thorough and Compassionate Resource for Patients and Their Families (1999)

Runowicz, C D Petrek, J A Gansier, T S.

Copies of this publication may be purchased directly from the American Cancer Society website at
<http://www.cancer.org/bookstore> or
by calling toll-free at 1-888-227-5552.
Contact for pricing information.

This book offers concrete help to women who have been diagnosed with breast, cervical, endometrial, and ovarian cancer. Each section is devoted to one of the four female organs in which cancer most often develops: the breast, the cervix, the uterus, and the ovaries. The initial chapter in each section describes the organ's structure (anatomy) and how it functions (physiology). This book also includes patient stories and anecdotes women will relate to and feel comfortable with.

Women of Color Health Data Book: Adolescents to Seniors (1998)

Office of Research on Women's Health
National Institutes of Health
Bldg 1, Rm 201
Bethesda, MD 20892
301-402-1770
<http://www4.od.nih.gov/orwh/>
Contact for pricing information.

This data book will aid policy makers and researchers in understanding the health status of women of color in this country in order to formulate policies and research priorities to improve the health of all women in the United States.

You Can Make A Difference When It Comes to Breast Cancer (1994)

EPA Associates
1 West Campbell Avenue, Suite 40
Campbell, CA 95008-1039
408-374-3720
English: #PB2592; Spanish: #PB2593
Contact for pricing information.

This colorful six-panel pamphlet describes when and how a women should check her breasts. Using pictures and clearly written instructions, it teaches the client how to examine her breasts on a regular schedule. The pamphlet also emphasizes the benefits of a clinical breast exam and what to do if a lump is discovered. This pamphlet is easy-to-read and sensitively illustrated.

African Americans

General Information

A comparison of social functioning among black and white women with breast cancer. *Social Work in Health Care*. 1999; 28(3): 1-20. Bourjolly, J.N., et al.

African-Americans and cancer. *Intercultural Cancer Council*. 1998; available from OMHRC: #6031.

Age at presentation of African-American and Caucasian breast cancer patients. *Journal of the American College of Surgeons*. 1999 March; 188(3): 237-40. El-Tamer, M.B., et al.

Breast cancer: the need for early detection by African American women. *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office on Women's Health*. 1998; available from OMHRC: #5809.

Is race a poor prognostic factor in breast cancer? *Journal of the American College of Surgeons*. 1999 July; 189(1): 41-5. El-Tamer, M.B., et al.

Learn, share, and live: breast cancer education for older, urban minority women. *Health Education and Behavior*. 1998; 25(1): 60-78. Skinner, C.S., Sykes, R.K., Monsees, B.S., Andriole, D.A., Afrken, C.L., and Fisher, E.B.

Pain, psychological distress, health status, and coping in patients with breast cancer scheduled for autotransplantation. *Oncology Nurse Forum*. 1999 September; 26(8): 1337-45. Gaston-Johansson, F., et al.

Quality of life of African-American and white long-term breast carcinoma survivors. *Cancer*. 1999 January 15; 85(2): 418-26. Ashing-Giwa, K., et al.

Reducing the cancer burden among African Americans: a call to arms. *Cancer*. 1998 October; Supplement, 83(8): 1877-84. Underwood, S.M.

The relationship of socio-economic status and access to minimum expected therapy among female breast cancer patients in the National Cancer Institute Black-White cancer survival study. *Ethnicity and Disease*. 1999 Winter; 9(1): 111-25. Breen, N., Wesley, M.N., and Merrill, R.M.



African American women need early detection messages because they have the highest mortality and lowest survival rates for breast cancer.

Source: National Cancer Institute

Where to Find Article Titles

The titles below come from the National Library of Medicine, the Office of Minority Health Resource Center library, and other health and medical journals. This is not an all inclusive list of articles on breast cancer issues and minorities. Only the most current articles have been listed. For article titles prior to 1997, contact the OMH-RC for an article database search.

Citations available from OMH-RC are noted and can be obtained by calling 1-800-444-6472. Please request the articles by the accession number listed.

Those citations not available from OMH-RC can be obtained through the National Library of Medicine. Contact the Library at 888-346-3656 for complete information on ordering.

Incidence

Cancer rate differentials between Blacks and Whites in three metropolitan areas: a 10-year comparison. *Journal of the National Medical Association*. 1998 July; 90(7): 410-16. Wu, L.Y., Semanya, K.A., and Hardy, R.E.

Race and differences in breast cancer survival in a managed care population. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*. 1999 September 1; 91(17): 1487-91. Yood, M.U., et al.

Racial differences in the presentation and surgical management of breast cancer. *Surgery*. 1999 April; 125(4): 375-9. Velanovich, V., et al.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior

Health behavior change models and their socio-cultural relevance for breast cancer screening in African American women. *Women and Health*. 1999 Review; 28(4): 53-71. Ashing-Giwa, K.

Perceptions and knowledge of breast cancer among African American women residing in public housing. *Ethnicity and Disease*. 1999 Winter; 9(1): 81-93. McDonald, P.A., Thorne, D.D., Pearson, J.C., and Adams-Campbell, L.L.

Programs

Community-based interventions to improve breast and cervical cancer screening: results of the Forsyth County Cancer Screening (FoCaS) Project. *Cancer, Epidemiology, Biomarkers, and Prevention*. 1999 May; 8(5): 453-9. Paskett, E.D., et al.

Group aims to conquer breast cancer's grip on black community. *The Nation's Health*. 1997 October; 27(9): 23-24.

Innovative breast cancer education programs for African Americans. *Oncology(Huntingt)*. 1999 March 13; 13(3): 298, 303.

The role of the cancer registry in building outreach programs: The Witness Project example. *Journal of Registry Management*. 1996 May; 79-82. Erwin, D.O., Deloney, L., Dai, H., and Erkman, L.

Utilization of early detection: a recruitment and screening program for African American women. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*. 1999 August; 10(3): 269-80. Abbott, R., et al.

Research

BRCA1 mutations in African Americans. *Human Genetics*. 1999 July-August; 105(1-2): 28-31. Panguluri, R.C., et al.

Breast cancer histology in Caucasians, African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and Pacific Islanders. *Ethnicity and Health*. 1998 August; 3(3): 189-98. Klonoff-Cohen, H.S., et al.

Prognostic value of plasma HER-2/neu in African American and Hispanic women with breast cancer. *International Journal of Oncology*. 1999 June; 14(6): 1021-37. Wu, Y., et al.

The recruitment of breast cancer survivors into cancer control studies: a focus on African American women. *Journal of the National Medical Association*. 1999 May; 91(5): 255-60. Ashing-Giwa, K.

Relationships among breast cancer concern, risk perceptions, and interest in genetic testing for breast cancer susceptibility among African-American women with and without a family history of breast cancer. *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers, and Prevention*. 1999 June; 8(6): 533-9. Lipkus, I.M., et al.

TP53 mutation and haplotype analysis of two large African American families. *Human Mutation*. 1999; 14(3): 216-21. Hung, J., et al.

Risk Factors

Breast cancer risks: know how to beat the odds. *Essence*. 1998 October; 29(6): 60. White, P.M.

Severe obesity as an explanatory factor for the black/white difference in stage of diagnosis of breast cancer. *American Journal of Epidemiology*. 1997 September; 146(5): 394-404. Kasl, S.V., and McCrea, M.G.

Screening and Mammography

Breast cancer screening adherence in African-American women: black cosmetologists promoting health. *Cancer*. 1998 October 15; 83(8): 1836-39. Sadler, G.R., Thomas, A.G., Dhanjal, S.K., Gebrekistos, B., and Wright, F.A.

Breast cancer screening among African American women: addressing the needs of African American women with known and no known risk factors. *Journal of National Black Nurses Association*. 1999; 10(1): 46-55. Underwood, S.M.

Breast cancer screening and African American women: fear, fatalism, and silence. *Oncology Nurse Forum*. 1999 April; 26(3): 561-71. Phillips, J.M., et al.

Breast cancer screening in underserved women in the Bronx. *Journal of the National Medical Association*. 1999 April; 91(4): 195-200. Frelax, G.D., Rosenblat, R., Solomon, M., and Vikram, B.

Treatment

The influence of black race and socioeconomic status on the use of breast conserving surgery for Medicare beneficiaries. *Cancer*. 1997 January 15; 79(2): 314-19.

American Indians/Alaska Natives

Incidence

Alaska Native cancer epidemiology in the Arctic. *Public Health.* 1998 January; 112(1): 7-13. Bowerman, R.J.

Cancer incidence in Alaska Natives: comparison of two time periods, 1989-93 vs. 1969-1973. *Cancer.* 1998 October 15, Supplement; 83(8): 1815-17. Lanier, A.P.

Cancer mortality among Native Americans. *Cancer.* 1998 December 1, Review; 83(11): 2247-50. Burhansstipanov, L.

Improving cancer incidence estimates for American Indians in Minnesota. *American Journal of Public Health.* 1999 November; 89(11): 1673-77. Partin, M.R., et al.

Patterns of cancer mortality among Native Americans. *Cancer.* 1998 December 1; 83(11): 2377-83. Cobb, N., et al.

Trends in incidence and treatment for ductal carcinoma in situ in Hispanic, American Indian, and non-Hispanic white women in New Mexico, 1973-1994. *Cancer.* 1999 March 1; 85(5): 1084-90. Adams-Cameron, M., et al.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior

Attitudes about breast cancer and mammography: racial, income, and educational differences. *Women and Health.* 1997; 26(1): 41-63. Miller, A.M., and Champion, V.L.

Programs

A comparison of breast, colorectal, lung, and prostate cancers reported to the National Cancer Data Bases and the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. *Cancer.* 1997 May 15; 79(10): 2052-61. Mettlin, C.J., et al.

Culturally relevant "Navigator" patient support—the Native sisters. *Cancer Practice.* 1998 May-June; 6(3): 191-4. Burhansstipanov, L.

Implementing breast and cervical cancer prevention programs among the Houma Indians of Southern Louisiana: cultural and ethical considerations. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved.* 1998 February; 9(1): 30-41. Coughlin, S.S.



According to data collected between 1988 and 1992, breast cancer was the most common form of cancer among American Indian (New Mexico), Alaska Native and Hawaiian women.

Source: National Cancer Institute

Where to Find Article Titles

The titles below come from the National Library of Medicine, the Office of Minority Health Resource Center library, and other health and medical journals. This is not an all inclusive list of articles on breast cancer issues and minorities. Only the most current articles have been listed. For article titles prior to 1997, contact the OMH-RC for an article database search.

Citations available from OMH-RC are noted and can be obtained by calling 1-800-444-6472. Please request the articles by the accession number listed.

Those citations not available from OMH-RC can be obtained through the National Library of Medicine. Contact the Library at 888-346-3656 for complete information on ordering.

Improved access to women's health services for Alaska Natives through community health aide training. *Journal of Community Health.* 1999 August; 24(4): 313-23. Sox, C.H., et al.

Pathways to Health: An American Indian Breast Cancer Project. *American Indian Cultural and Research Journal.* 1999;23:3. Hodge, F.S., and Casken, J.

Reaching African American and Native American women: evaluation of local breast cancer screening initiatives. *Cancer.* 1998 October 15, Supplement; 83(8): 1840-42. Stovall, C.E., and Wright, S.A.

Research

Characteristics of antigens from an HCG alpha secreting cell line (ElCo) derived from human breast carcinoma in a Native American patient. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology.* 1997 June; 176(6): 246-54. Pattillo, R.A., et al.

Risk Factors

Essential fatty acids, insulin resistance, and breast cancer. *Nutrition and Cancer*. 1998; 31(1): 72-7. Stoll, B.A.

Screening and Mammography

Breast and cervical cancer screening practices among American Indian and Alaska Native women in the United States, 1992-1997. *Preventive Medicine*. 1999 October; 29(4): 287-95. Coughlin, S.S., et al.

Breast cancer screening among southwest American Indian women living on-reservation. *Preventive Medicine*. 1998 January-February; 27(1): 135-43. Giuliano, A., et al.

Cervical and breast cancer screening rates in Sioux Indian women. *Southern Medicine Journal*. 1997 March; 90(3): 316-20. Mahmoodian, S.

Development and implementation and a breast and cervical cancer screening program in urban and rural Alaska. *International Journal of Circumpolar Health*. 1998; 57(S1): 399-495. Martinek, K., et al.

Implementing nurse-based systems to provide American Indian women with breast and cervical cancer screening. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*. 1998 September; 73(9): 815-23. Kottke, T.E., et al.

Mammographic findings and family history risk for breast cancer in American Indian women. *Cancer*. 1998 October 15, Supplement; 83(8): 1830-32. Roubidoux, M.A., Kaur, J.S., and Giroux, J.

New model for cancer screenings in American Indian women. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*. 1998 September; 73(9): 916. Hampton, J.W.

Questionable data and preconceptions: reconsidering the value of mammography for American Indian women. *American Journal of Public Health*. 1997 July; 87(7): 1100-02. Partin, M.R., Korn, J.E., and Slater, J.S.

Social support and cancer screening in African American, Hispanic, and Native American women. *Cancer Practice*. 1998 January-February; 6(1): 31-7. Gotay, C.C., et al.

Asian Americans

Breast Self-Examination

Asian women's attitudes to breast self-examination. *Nursing Times*. 1995 February 22-28; 91(8): 44-7. Bhakta, P.

Variables associated with breast self-examination among Chinese women. *Cancer Nursing*. 1995 February; 18(1): 29-34. Lu, Z.J.

General Information

Breast Cancer and oral contraceptive use in Asian-American women. *American Journal of Epidemiology*. 1999 September 15; 150(6): 561-7. Ursin, G., et al.

Ethnicity and birthplace in relation to tumor size and stage in Asian American women with breast cancer. *American Journal of Public Health*. 1999 August; 89(8): 1248-52. Hedeon, A.N., et al.

Fact sheet on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. *Asian American and Pacific Islander Journal of Health*. 1997 Winter/Spring; 5(1): 74.

Health concerns of elderly women. *Asian Pacific Affairs*. 1998 March; 6(1): 12. Khamvongsa, C.

Race and differences in breast cancer survival in a managed care population. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*. 1999 September 1; 91(17): 1487-91. Yood, M.U., et al.

Socioeconomic status and cancers of the female breast and reproductive organs: a comparison across racial/ethnic populations in Los Angeles County, California (United States). *Cancer Causes Control*. 1998 August; 9(4): 369-80. Liu, L., et al.

Incidence

Breast cancer incidence in Asian migrants to the United States and their descendants. *Epidemiology*. 1995 March; 6(2): 181-3. Stanford, J.L., Herrington, L.J., Schwartz, S.M., and Weiss, N.S. Available from OMH-RC: #2922.



Asian women need early breast cancer detection education because some studies suggest that their cancer rates increase as they become acculturated.

Source: National Cancer Institute

Where to Find Article Titles

The titles below come from the National Library of Medicine, the Office of Minority Health Resource Center library, and other health and medical journals. This is not an all inclusive list of articles on breast cancer issues and minorities. Only the most current articles have been listed. For article titles prior to 1997, contact the OMH-RC for an article database search.

Citations available from OMH-RC are noted and can be obtained by calling 1-800-444-6472. Please request the articles by the accession number listed.

Those citations not available from OMH-RC can be obtained through the National Library of Medicine. Contact the Library at 888-346-3656 for complete information on ordering.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior

An exploratory study of social support: a cross-cultural comparison on Chinese-, Japanese-, and Anglo-American breast cancer patients. *Psychooncology*. 1999 May-June; 8(3): 207-19. Wellisch, D., et al.

Attitudes about breast cancer and mammography: racial, income, and educational differences. *Women and Health*. 1997; 26(1): 41-3. Miller, A.M., and Champion, V.L.

Misconceptions and mammography use among Filipino- and Korean-American women. *Ethnicity and Disease*. 1998 Autumn; 8(3): 377-84. Maxwell, A.E., Bastani, R., and Warda, U.S.

Research

Cancer prevention and control among Asian and Pacific Islander Americans: findings and recommendations. *Cancer*. 1999 October 15, Supplement; 83(8): 1856-64. Chen, M.S.

Race/ethnicity, social class, and prevalence of breast cancer prognostic biomarkers: a study of White, Black, and Asian women in the San Francisco Bay area. *Ethnicity and Disease*. 1997 Spring/Summer; 7(2): 137-49. Krieger, N., Van Den Eeden, S.K., Zava, D., and Okamoto, A.

Screening and Mammography

Asian-Islamic women and breast cancer screening: a socio-cultural analysis. *Women's Health*. 1999; 28(3): 45-58. Rajaram, S.S., et al.

Cancer screening practices among primary care physicians serving Chinese Americans in San Francisco. *Western Journal of Medicine*. 1999 March; 170(3): 148-55. Lee, M.M., et al.

Mammography in Asian patients with BRCA1 mutations. *Lancet*. 1999 June 12; 353(9169): 2070-1. Chang, J., et al.

Misconceptions and mammography use among Filipino- and Korean-American women. *Ethnicity and Disease*. 1998 Autumn; 8(3): 377-84. Maxwell, A.E., Bastani, R., and Warda, U.S.

Sociodemographic predictors of Papanicolaou smear test and mammography use among women of Chinese descent in southeastern Michigan. *Women's Health Issues*. 1998 November-December; 8(6): 372-81. Yu, M.Y., et al.

Treatment

Alternative therapies used by women with breast cancer in four ethnic populations. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*. 2000 Jan 5; 92(1): 42-7. Lee, M.M., Lin, S.S., Wrench, M.R., Adler, S.R., and Eisenberg, D.

Hispanics

General Information

All is not lost: a breast cancer looks back. *Latina Magazine*. 1998 October; 3(4): 102-3. Ortiz, C.

Breast care among Latino immigrant women in the U.S. *Health Care Women International*. 1998 March-April; 19(2): 165-72. Peragallo, N.P., et al.

Government commits to breast cancer initiatives: what does it mean for Latinas? *Instantes*. 1997 November-December; 6(2): 27-9. Lopez, L.

Hispanics and cancer. *Intercultural Cancer Council*. 1998: 2. Available from OMH-RC, #6037.

Learn, share, and live: breast cancer education for older, urban minority women. *Health Education and Behavior*. 1998; 25(1): 60-78. Skinner, C.S., Sykes, R.K., Monsees, B.S., Andriole, D.A., Afrken, C.L., and Fisher, E.B.

Incidence

Cancer incidence and mortality, 1973-1995: a report card for the U.S. *Cancer*. 1998 March 15; 82(6): 1197-207. Wingo, P.A., et al.

Trends in incidence and treatment for ductal carcinoma in situ in Hispanic, American Indian, and non-Hispanic white women in New Mexico, 1973-1994. *Cancer*. 1999 March 1; 85(5): 1084-90. Adams-Cameron, M., et al.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior

Attitudes about breast cancer and mammography: racial, income, and educational differences. *Women and Health*. 1997; 26(1): 41-63. Miller, A.M., and Champion, V.L.

Knowledge, behavior, and fears concerning breast and cervical cancer among older low-income Mexican American women. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 1997 March-April; 13(2): 137-142. Suarez, L., Roche, R.A., Nichols, D., and Simpson, D.



Breast cancer incidence rates are increasing faster among Hispanics than other women.

Source: National Cancer Institute

Where to Find Article Titles

The titles below come from the National Library of Medicine, the Office of Minority Health Resource Center library, and other health and medical journals. This is not an all inclusive list of articles on breast cancer issues and minorities. Only the most current articles have been listed. For article titles prior to 1997, contact the OMH-RC for an article database search.

Citations available from OMH-RC are noted and can be obtained by calling 1-800-444-6472. Please request the articles by the accession number listed.

Those citations not available from OMH-RC can be obtained through the National Library of Medicine. Contact the Library at 888-346-3656 for complete information on ordering.

Programs

Community level cancer control in a Texas Barrio: Part I – theoretical basis, implementation, and process evaluation. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute Monographs*. 1995; 18: 117-22. Ramirez, A.G., McAlister, A., Gallion, K.J., Ramirez, V., Garza, I.R., Stamm, K., de la Torre, J., and Chalela, P. Available from OMH-RC, #2754.

Community level cancer control in a Texas Barrio: Part II – baseline and preliminary outcome findings. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute Monographs*. 1995; 18: 123-136. Ramirez, A.G., Fernandez-Esquer, M., Trevino, F., Villarreal, R., Pulley, L., Hu, S., Zhang, Q., McAlister, A., and Gallion, K.J., Available from OMH-RC, #2755.

Por La Vida model intervention enhances use of cancer screening tests among Latinas. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 1998 July; 15(1): 32-41. Navarro, A.M., et al.

Research

Breast cancer histology in Caucasians, African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and Pacific Islanders. *Ethnicity and Health*. 1998 August; 3(3): 189-98. Klonoff-Cohen, H.S., et al.

Prognostic value of plasma HER-2/neu in African American and Hispanic women with breast cancer. *International Journal of Oncology*. 1999 June; 14(6): 1021-37. Wu, Y., et al.

Risk Factors

Dietary fiber, Hispanics, and breast cancer risk? *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*. 1997 December; 26(837): 524-36. Jones, L.A., et al.

Language differences in interpretation of breast cancer health messages. *Journal of Cancer Education*. 1998 Winter; 13(4): 226-30. Roche, R.A., et al.

Reproductive risk factors for breast cancer in Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women: the New Mexico Women's Health Study. *American Journal of Epidemiology*. 1998 October 1; 148(7): 683-92. Gilliland, F.D., et al.

Screening and Mammography

Acculturation and breast cancer screening among Hispanic women in New York City. *American Journal of Public Health*. 1999; 89(2): 219-27. O'Malley, A.S., Kerner, J., and Johnson, A.E.

Barriers to cancer screening in Mexican American women. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*. 1998 April; 73(4): 301-8. Lobell, M., et al.

Breast and cervix cancer screening among multiethnic women: role of age, health, and source of care. *Preventive Medicine*. 1999 April; 28(4): 418-25. Mandelblatt, J.S., et al.

Cost-effectiveness of detecting breast cancer in lower socioeconomic status African American and Hispanic women through mobile mammography services. *Medical Care Research and Review*. 1998 March; 55(1): 99-115. Schweitzer, M.E., et al.

Differences in breast cancer stage at diagnosis between non-Hispanic white and Hispanic populations, San Diego County, 1988-1993. *Breast Cancer Research and Treatment*. 1998 July; 50(1): 1-9. Bentley, J.R., et al.

The impact of social class on the use of cancer screening within three racial/ethnic groups in the United States. *Ethnicity and Disease*. 1998 Winter; 8(1):43-51. Hoffman-Goetz, L., et al.

Improving breast cancer control among Latinas: evaluation of a theory-based educational program. *Health Education and Behavior*. 1998 October; 25(5):653-70. Mishra, S.I., et al.

The recruitment and participation of Hispanic women in nursing research: a learning process. *Public Health Nurse*. 1998 February; 15(1): 25-9. Naranjo, L.E., et al.

Social support and cancer screening in African American, Hispanic, and Native American women. *Cancer Practice*. 1998 January-February; 6(1): 31-7. Gotay, C.C., et al.

A study of rural Latino women seeking cancer-detection examinations. *Journal of Cancer Education*. 1998 Winter; 13(4): 231-41. Frank-Stromborg, M., et al.

The Latina Breast Cancer Control Study, year one: factors predicting screening mammography utilization by urban Latina women in Massachusetts. *Journal of Community Health*. 1998 August; 23(4):251-67. Laws, M.B., et al.

Validity and reproducibility of a food frequency questionnaire among Hispanic and non-Hispanic White women in New Mexico. *Ethnicity and Disease*. 1998 Winter; 8(1): 81-92. Baumgartner, K.B., Gilliland, F.D., and Nicholson, C.S.

Pacific Islanders

General Information

Cancer in Native Hawaiians. *Cancer*. 1998 Supplement, October 15; 83(8): 1865-1867. Chong, C.

Ethnicity and conditional breast cancer survival in Hawaii. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*. 1997 November; 50(11):1289-96. Meng, L., et al.

Health concerns of elderly women. *Asian Pacific Affairs*. 1998 March; 6(1): 12. Khamvongsa, C.

Incidence

Anthropometric predictors of breast cancer incidence and survival in a multi-ethnic cohort of female residents of Hawaii, United States. *Cancer Causes Control*. 1998 March; 9(2): 217-24. Galanis, D.J., et al.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior

Attitudes about breast cancer and mammography: racial, income, and educational differences. *Women and Health*. 1997; 26(1): 41-63. Miller, A.M., and Champion, V.L.

Programs

A breast and cervical cancer project in a native Hawaiian community: Wai'anae cancer research project. *Preventive Medicine*. 1995; 24(5): 447-453. Banner, R. O., DeCampra, H., Enos, R., Gotay, C., Hammond, O. W., Hedlung, N., Issell, B.F., Matsunaga, D.S., and Tsark, J.A.

Research

Dietary soy intake and urinary isoflavone excretion among women from a multiethnic population. *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers, and Prevention*. 1998 July; 7(7): 613-9. Maskarinec, G., et al.

Future Directions with Herceptin (Trastuzumab) for Breast Cancer. Proceedings of the University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center Medical Oncologist Consensus Conference. Maui, Hawaii, USA. July 16-18, 1998. *Seminars in Oncology*. 1999 August, Supplement; 26: 1-123; quiz 124-33.

Risk Factors

Breast cancer and oral contraceptive use in Asian-American women. *American Journal of Epidemiology*. 1999 September 15; 150(6): 561-7. Ursin, G., et al.



Native Hawaiian women have a higher rate of breast cancer incidence than that of the other minority groups.

Source: National Cancer Institute

Where to Find Article Titles

The titles below come from the National Library of Medicine, the Office of Minority Health Resource Center library, and other health and medical journals. This is not an all inclusive list of articles on breast cancer issues and minorities. Only the most current articles have been listed. For article titles prior to 1997, contact the OMH-RC for an article database search.

Citations available from OMH-RC are noted and can be obtained by calling 1-800-444-6472. Please request the articles by the accession number listed.

Those citations not available from OMH-RC can be obtained through the National Library of Medicine. Contact the Library at 888-346-3656 for complete information on ordering.

Breast cancer and pesticides in Hawaii: the need for further study. *Environmental Health Perspectives*. 1997 April, Supplement; 105(3): 679-83. Allen, R.H., et al.

Ethnic differences and factors related to breast cancer survival in Hawaii. *International Journal of Epidemiology*. 1997 December; 26(6): 1151-8. Meng, L., et al.

Soy intake and risk of breast cancer in Asians and Asian Americans. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*. 1998 December, Supplement; 68: 1437S-1443S. Review. Wu, A.H., et al.

Screening & Mammography

Mammography screening and the increase in breast cancer incidence in Hawaii. *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers, and Prevention*. 1997 March; 6(3): 201-8. Maskarinec, C.G., et al.

Treatment

Use of complementary and alternative medicine in Hawaii cancer patients. *Hawaii Medical Journal*. 1999 April; 58(4): 94-8. Gotay, C.C., et al.

Internet Resources

The Internet is an easy way to obtain current information and access available resources on breast cancer. Many of the addresses below also provide links to additional health and cancer related Internet sources. These links are meant to be additional sources of information, not a substitute for medical care by a trained professional.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

<http://www.ahrq.gov>

American Cancer Society

<http://www.cancer.org>

American College of Radiology

<http://www.acr.org>

American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons

<http://www.plasticsurgery.org>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<http://www.cdc.gov>

Consumer Information

<http://www.consumer.gov>

Food and Drug Administration

<http://www.fda.gov>

Healthfinder

<http://www.healthfinder.gov>

Health Care Finance Administration

<http://www.hcfa.gov>

Intercultural Cancer Council

<http://icc.bcm.tmc.edu>

MedAccess

<http://www.medaccess.com>

Medicare

<http://www.medicare.gov>

MedScape

<http://www.medscape.com>

National Action Plan on Breast Cancer

<http://www.napbc.org>

National Alliance of Breast Cancer Organizations

<http://www.natlbcc.org>

National Cancer Institute

<http://www.nci.nih.gov>

National Center for Health Statistics

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchswwww/nchshome>

National Women's Health Information Center

<http://www.4woman.gov>

Office of Minority Health Resource Center

<http://www.omhrc.gov>

Oncolink

<http://www.oncolink.upenn.edu>

Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation

<http://www.komen.com>

Y-Me National Breast Cancer Organization

<http://www.y-me.org>

